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House.

The Democratic party is the Old Man of

the Sea that is weighing down the business

of the country.

The actual loss on a single clip of wool

to the American sheep owners since the

Democratic fall of free wool was promul-

gated has been \$30,000,000.

It would be a grand thing for the country

if every Democratic member of Con-

gress would follow the example of Boss

Crocker and go to Europe for a few months.

The Senate," says Harper's Weekly, "is

tainted now as it never was before."

The "Journal of civilization" is right; but then,

it has done its share to make the Senate

what it is.

The point of the county school superintend-

ents that school officers and teachers

should be relieved of the burden of selling

the books of the Indiana Schoolbook trust

is well taken.

Ex-Chief Powderly was not, in all re-

spects, an ideal man, but when \$5,000 of

Democratic money deflected him and put

Sovereign in his place, it put the Knights

of Labor in charge of a blatherskite.

Yesterday's votes in the Senate show

there is no hope for the wool-grower in-

dustry of the United States. Every effort

to get for the farmers and sheep growers

a little of the protection that has been ex-

tended to other interests failed.

If Congress would take hands off the

tariff question every wheel in every man-

ufacturing establishment in the United

States would start within a week, and

as we have not had in ten years.

An exodus of foreign miners is reported

from West Virginia, who declare that

rather than work under the new schedule

they will return to the old country. If the

movement becomes general it ought to

make the new schedule very popular.

The country has had tariff-revenue

bills, and it has had protection tariffs, and

tariffs with incidental protection. Now,

however, for the first time it is con-

fronted with a tariff for politics, because

the Chicago platform called for a change

of the tariff for the mere sake of creating

an issue.

Interviews with prominent business men

of New York show a general unanimity of

opinion that the agitation of the tariff

question is responsible for the depression of

trade, and that nothing would benefit busi-

ness so much as an adjournment of Con-

gress or an assurance that the present

tariff would not be disturbed.

The frank declaration of President Haver-

meyer regarding the Sugar Trust, to the

effect that it had put the price of sugar

up three-eighths of a cent a pound and

proposed to continue the same sort of busi-

ness, should lead to putting sugar on the

free list with a bounty as now for the en-

couragement of the culture of beet sugar in

this country.

The revelations of corruption in the New

York police are astounding. The wildest

charges that have ever been made in re-

gard to the operations of Tammany were

feeble compared with the proofs now being

brought out by the State Senate investigat-

ing committee. There can be but one con-

clusion to the investigation. It must result

in the overthrow of Tammany, the reorgan-

ization of the police department and an en-

tire revolution in the city government.

At 5 cents a pound the sugar consumed

in this country costs \$17,500,000, while at

70 cents a bushel the wheat consumed by

the people of the United States is worth

\$23,500,000. The average per capita con-

sumption of sugar is sixty-five pounds,

which, at 5 cents a pound, makes the cost

\$3.25 for every person in the country. Under

the Democratic Senate bill this sugar will

cost 40 per cent. more, or \$1.30 more per

capita, raising the cost to \$4.55. This is

what the Democratic Senate proposes in be-

half of a monopoly.

Boss Tweed's misrule and plunder in New

York city extended to taxpayers, and only

a few officials were implicated, but the in-

vestigation now going on in that city con-

nects the Tammany organization, most

prominent Tammany men, police judges

and the police with a scheme of black-

mail which involves a conspiracy on the

part of these forces with all classes of

criminals and the most repulsive forms

of vice. And yet the Democratic Governor

voted a bill appropriating money to pay

the expenses of the investigation.

The New York Press reminds the country

that in 1893, when the British govern-

ment notified Nicaragua that it would pro-

tect the Mosquito coast and that the Mos-

quito coast could make its laws regard-

less of Nicaragua, President Harrison notified Great Britain, through Minister Lincoln, that the United States would look to Nicaragua alone for the settlement of any question affecting the Mosquito territory, and that British interference would not be permitted. Great Britain heeded this imperative warning, and would be re-elected. Great Britain has set itself up in the Mosquito territory because an ignorant man like Cleveland is President, a vindictive man like Gresham is Secretary of State, and a toady like Bayard is ambassador at the court of St. James.

A STORY FOR THE MARINES.

The Senate committee which was selected to investigate the reports which led the public to believe that there was collusion between the Democrats of the finance committee and other Democratic Senators with the Sugar Trust seems to have switched off of all tracks which might lead to a discovery of unsensational conduct and has become a medium through which members of the trust can place their views before the public. On Thursday Secretary Searles, one of the most active members of the trust, was before the committee, and the statements which he made to the noninvestigating gentlemen in lieu of testimony remind one of the stories which the old salts in the navy were told to tell those usually unnecessary gentlemen in showy uniforms known as marines. Having little occupation, the marines listen with interest to the most preposterous yarns which the men of the forecastle can spin. The particular marine to whom Secretary Searles devoted himself was Populist Allen, of Nebraska. For instance, when asked by Mr. Allen which the trust would prefer, the present law, which would duty of half a cent a pound on the higher grades of sugar and less in free of duty a fair quality of brown sugars, or the schedule of the Senate, 40 per cent. ad valorem, 12½ cents a hundred and a discriminating duty of 10 cents a hundred as against Germany, where the exporters of refined sugars are paid 10 cents a hundred by the government as a bounty to enable German beet sugars to get a market, Secretary Searles consoled the Populist statesman with the answer: "The McKinley law, by far." Mr. Searles must have known that he was playing the marine dodge upon Mr. Allen. Except the mugwump newspaper champion of the trust in this city, and now and then a Democratic paper, men and papers of both parties have shown by figures that the Senate schedule is much better for the trust than the McKinley law. A late London sugar quotation gave \$2.37½ as the price of raw sugars for refining, and \$3.80 as the price of refined sugars. Forty per cent. ad valorem on the price of raw sugars is 90 cents a hundred, and on refined sugars, on the price above quoted, it is \$3.56 a hundred. To this duty must be added 12½ cents for the one-eighth of 1 cent a pound imposed by the Senate schedule—a total of \$3.68 duty on refined and a fraction over. Deduct 90 cents from \$3.68 and there remains 78 cents as the protection which the trust receives on a hundred pounds of refined sugar. The McKinley law makes the duty on refined sugars 50 cents a hundred. Practically, to the importer of German refined sugars, whose large importation has materially affected the price in this country, the duty is but 40 cents a hundred, because the German government pays him a bounty of 10 cents a hundred to import. As the result, all the protection the refiner or the trust has under the McKinley law is 40 cents a hundred pounds. Taking 40 cents from the 78 cents, the advantage the trust derives from the Carlisle-Brice schedule, and 38 cents a hundred remains as the measure of the greater advantage which the present Senate schedule will give to the trust over the present law. If Mr. Searles did not know that he was talking to a senatorial marine he would not have made such an answer.

Then, marine Lindsay, eloquent but not mathematical, innocently asked the secretary of the refiners to have the date of the new sugar schedule postponed until Jan. 1, 1895, instead of being operative on the passage of the bill. To such a marvelous marine the secretary of the trust gave it as his "personal view" that "there would be nothing gained by postponing it." If he was for the time speaking from the standpoint of the federal treasury, he was correct; but, if representing the trust, an old salt with a forecastle experience of a generation never perpetrated so fantastic and outrageous a yarn upon the freshest of marines. If the going into effect of the law is postponed, as the schedule adopted by the Senate now provides, every one hundred pounds of raw sugar put into American storehouses before Jan. 1, 1895, while raw sugar is free, will be worth 40 per cent. more to the trust than if it were in Cuba or outside the custom house limits. Marine Lindsay, of Kentucky, may be the victim of the bland Searles, but the average American knows that the trust will have at least 500,000 tons of raw sugars in its warehouses when the rise of 40 per cent. caused by the act of Congress shall take place on the 1st day of next January. The trust will not permit \$25,000,000 to escape its grasp.

FAST MAIL FOR INDIVIDUAL BENEFIT.

A delegation of Cincinnati gentlemen have been in Washington this week to urge the establishing of more fast mail trains for the alleged benefit of that city. Several Ohio Congressmen, including Senator Brice, are said to be supporters of the movement, and aided the committee in laying the arguments before the Postmaster-general, who seemed favorably impressed. Brice has also agreed to use his influence with the appropriations committee, of which he is a member, to secure an appropriation for the proposed fast service. The Cincinnati men are particularly anxious to obtain a fast mail service into the South, but also desire to see the mails expedited between that city and Indianapolis. In the arguments as reported not a word is said as to any general demand either on the part of Cincinnati business men or of people along the routes designated for any closer system of communication with the Ohio city. Senator

Brice sums up the case and shows his grasp of the situation when he says:

Cincinnati's mails, including its newspapers, are a valuable part of the city's prosperity. The trade will go where the people take the newspapers. The people read the newspapers they become familiar with the merchants whose advertisements are printed therein, and they feel at home when they go to the city whose newspapers they read. The more the newspaper circulations are extended the more extended becomes the trade of the city they represent. A fast mail will carry the newspapers and the city's trade to remote regions and prove beneficial to both.

This is all very true, but, diverted of the screen of verbiage, the proposition to put on additional and costly fast mail trains simply resolves itself into an attempt by the Cincinnati newspapers to extend their circulation at government expense. Such arrangements are very convenient. Chicago newspapers have worked the plan very successfully. Fast mails have been accommodated put on half a dozen routes centering in that city, with time-tables conveniently adjusted to the hours of newspaper publication. It was never learned that the people who use the mail for transmission of letters had felt the need of earlier or faster trains to carry their correspondence, and it has not yet been discovered that the country supplied from this source with the apologies for newspapers known as "early editions" are especially gratified by the favors they enjoy; nevertheless the government continues to pay immense sums for the privilege of distributing Chicago papers through the Northwest and other regions which were not yearning for them. It may be that this is the correct principle upon which the United States mail service should be operated. Far be it from the Journal to say that newspaper mail is of less consequence than letter mail. What it does maintain is that if the practice is to come in vogue of expediting mails at public expense for newspaper benefit no discrimination should be used. If fast mails are put on for Chicago and Cincinnati journals they should also be put on for the use of Indianapolis papers. As Mr. Brice says, trade will go where people take the newspapers, and it is important to Indianapolis that the daily newspapers published here should penetrate to every town in the State. As it is now the mails depart at such hours that in many towns at no great distance mail sent in the morning cannot be distributed till a late hour, or even until the next day. Neither railroads nor mails have any favors to spare Indianapolis, and in many particulars both discriminate against it. Why are not Indianapolis citizens forming themselves into committees to expedite mails, and why are not Indiana Congressmen interesting themselves to that extent for the benefit of their State and the capital city? They should not be slower than their Ohio brethren.

When a local society can celebrate the fortieth anniversary of its founding one may say that Indianapolis is beginning to have a history. The city itself was only founded about thirty years earlier, so that the Maennerchor Society is considerably more than half as old as the city. The musical history of the society would be that of the city itself, and its social history would embrace a very large number of German Americans who have been potent factors in its business and commercial life. Nor must the patriotic influences of the Maennerchor be forgotten, for from its hall and its membership went hundreds of those who, during the civil war, went forth from this city to do battle for the Union. The men who sang "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" and "Der Gott der Eisen wachsen liess," in the old country soon learned the patriotic airs of their new home, and their loyalty to Fatherland was only equalled by their devotion to the country of their adoption. Thus for forty years in various pleasant and honorable ways the Maennerchor Society has made itself felt in the city's life and growth. It has done more than all other organizations combined to lay the foundations of solid musical culture in the city, and in every way it deserves the good wishes of the people.

When the battle ship Indiana was launched the Journal suggested the propriety of a popular subscription in this State to make the vessel an appropriate gift that should become a permanent part of her belongings. This has not been done, though it is not yet too late to act upon the suggestion, but it seems that a public-spirited lady of Elkhart has presented the vessel with a handsome silk flag which has been formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy and will be used by the ship's officers on dress occasions. It was a happy thought on the part of the donor and very appropriately carried out, but the Journal is still of the opinion that the noble ship should carry some more enduring remembrance from the people of the State whose name she bears.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

King Theodore of Abyssinia punished Christian missionaries by compelling them to stand in the blazing sun while his genealogy was read, a period of four hours.

Duke Carl Theodore, of Bavaria, who practices as a physician, last year attended over five thousand patients and performed two hundred operations for diseases of the eye.

It is said that window panes of porous glass are being made in Paris. The minute holes in the glass permit of a current of air being drawn and yet large enough to cause a pleasant and healthy ventilation in a room.

Munkasy has just completed a great picture, "The Dying Christ Upon the Cross," for the mortuary chapel of the late Count Julius Andrássy. It is said to be quite equal in depth of feeling and boldness of workmanship to the previous work of the Hungarian master.

The Rev. G. W. Slaughter, of Palo Pinto, Tex., now in his eightieth year, is a veteran of the war of Texas independence and of the campaign of Gen. Burleson against the Cherokees, which ended in a great battle on the bank of the Neches, in which the brave and successful leader of Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto.

A famous student has been added to the list at the University of Berlin. He is Hermann Sudermann, the well-known German dramatist, who has decided to take several courses in history and philosophy. He is a daily attendant at the lectures of Prof. Dilthey and Hans Delbrück. It is supposed that he is gathering material for a new work.

One of the substantial managers of the country offered Joseph, the well-known pianist, \$50,000 for a season's work two years ago, but the offer was refused, although the pianist was in the midst of a tour at the time. He is an enthusiast for his friends, because he can earn lots of money, but he will not use himself to do so. It seems queer, too, when it is known that

In 1887, whereas Colonel Thompson did not enter that body till 1894. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who is a year older than Colonel Thompson, began his congressional service at the same time with the latter. The death of Mr. Andrew Johnson has been a loss to the country for many days, will make Messrs. Winthrop and Thompson the two oldest surviving ex-Congressmen in respect of service, with the Massachusetts man a year ahead in point of age.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was eighty-two years old on Thursday. The Hartford Courant says:

The world-famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" keeps up physical vigor to a remarkable degree, and is stronger and in better health than she was six months ago. That she is due to a long life is evident from the summer weather she is almost constantly out of doors, walking in the park, and her pretty home is situated. Her bent for travel is well known, and she has a familiar sight to her neighbors, as she walks along with a step that belies her years, accompanied by her faithful attendant.

The copyright of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired about a year ago, so that now Mrs. Stowe has no claim on the receipts from her most famous and popular book. Through the courtesy and kindness of her publishers, however, she still receives a bonus from the sales, which are steady and continuous.

Subscriber, Frankfort, Ind.: Grain can be had and has been shipped direct from Chicago to Liverpool without transfer, the route being through the lakes, Welland canal and St. Lawrence river and Canada. The large ocean steamers, however, cannot pass through the canal, however, and for this and other reasons, one being a discrimination in tolls made by Canadian officials, it has been found more profitable to ship by way of Buffalo and New York city.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Case of Disgrace.

"Been out to your grandmother's funeral again, eh?" asked the boss.

"Naw," said the office boy, who had seen the home team lose. "I seen a lot of ole women get killed off, dough."

Subject to Influences.

Wickwire—By the way, what is Judge's politics?

Yabberly—The last I saw of him he had all his money up on a 20 to 1 shot, down at the poolroom. I shouldn't wonder if he is a Populist by this time.

Brilliant Theory.

"So you still hold that the man committed suicide, notwithstanding he had \$500

when he left home, and none of it was found on his body?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose," said the death, "Havins' son

made him cry and he threw it away and killed himself."

A Wasted Lesson.

Teacher (who has been lecturing on the ballot)—Now, will some little boy tell me when the rich man and the poor man meet on the same level? When is there absolutely no distinction of rank between them?

Tommy—When they go in swimmin'.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

While the workmen are in the soup Democracy is in the sugar bar!—Seymour Republican.

The country still has confidence in Congress—not in the present Congress, but in the next one.—Steuben Republican.

Just as soon as the Senators experience respiration they are willing to hurry up in order to adjourn. But the country has been in a fever for the past year.—Elwood Call Leader.

The difference between the protective policy and the granting of government aid is that the former is a policy, and the latter is a bribe.—Monticello Herald.

The old retail firm seems to be very much in demand in the present country. And yet the people down there wonder why the American capital does not flow more rapidly in this direction.—Goshen Times.

Should a man who has a man and a woman for his wife and a man and a woman for his wife, and who has been speculating in sugar stocks, but then he talked the same way, it will be remembered, about the investment which made him rich, that he is a fool.—Northwestern.

The experience of Sullivan county with her derelict sheriff in the mining trouble suggests that the law ought to make provision for the prompt removal of county officers who fall to do their duty.—North Vernon Sun.

Farmers who kept their wheat and wool over from last year on promise of Democratic aid, are now in a bad way, and are preparing to pay at the polls for the boys who were led off of their produce.—Winchester Herald.

Green Smith has been pulling at the State treasury, in the effort to prolong the Governor Matthews called out the State troops to put down the strikers. Smith said to a reporter that there was not enough money in the treasury to pay the troops, and that the country ought to have to pay it.—Shelbyville Republican.

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.) has not supported and is not supporting Governor Matthews (Dem.) in his effort to preserve the peace, protect property, and enforce the law in the mining regions. This is factional politics, which puts the supposed "progressive" and "tax-paying" wing of Democratic adventurers above those of the State of Indiana.—Rushville Herald.

During all the strike trouble in Southern Indiana the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Democratic State organ, has studiously refrained from publishing a single line commendatory of the course of Governor Matthews (Dem.) in his effort to preserve the peace, protect property, and enforce the law in the mining regions. This is factional politics, which puts the supposed "progressive" and "tax-paying" wing of Democratic adventurers above those of the State of Indiana.—Rushville Herald.

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